

The Brandon Mail

VOL. 4.

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NO. 12

The Weekly Mail

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WANTED.

WANTED

For the Brandon school, a Teacher, 2nd Class, or 1st Class, for 7 months from the 15th inst. at 20 dollars month. Children in 1st and 2nd Book. Average 60. Work light.

GEO. MOORE,
Secy-Treasurer, Carleton Place.

WANTED.

A Young Girl about 15 or 16 years old, who understands house work. Apply at the Brandon Office.

FOR SALE.

Farm To Rent.

Two Rm. within a few miles of Brandon, good farm, with house, stable, etc., for sale, 75 acres, ready for crop. Address: A. H. Main Office.

The Glenwood Council

Will sit at a

COURT OF REVISION

On MONDAY, JUNE 6th, at 1 o'clock p.m. in the South School House.

J. DOLMAGE, Clerk.

The Book of Wonders,

CONTAINING NEARLY

300 PAGES.

RICH, RARE AND RACY.

Startling Revelations. Over 1,000,000 sold in the United States.

EVERY Springfieldian, Grandfather, etc. After 12 o'clock should have a copy of the work. It is the thing. It tells all, and is too good to be without.

Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents, of three books for \$1.

M. J. COLLINS, Welland, Ont.

1690.

I, O. L. Moore, on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of 1st St. and Ross St. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.
E. H. MANCHESTER, Secy.

ORANGE FLAGS,

BANNERS, &c.

Manufactured in the best style, of the best material and of the best workmanship.

JAMES LANG, - Brandon.

Communications sent to the Mail Office will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 10, 1887.

OYSTERS!

Fresh, Select Oysters by the Gallon, Quart or Pint, to be delivered at the door.

Occidental Restaurant,
10th Street, South of Ross.

LUNCHES AND OYSTER SUPPERS AT ALL HOURS, IN ANY STYLE.

First-Class CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT.

Finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Oysters by the Gallon or Quart, supplied to the surrounding district at wholesale prices.

Mrs. E. CHUBB.

C. & D. CASSELS,

FANCY BAKERS

AND

CONFECTIONERS.

HOME MADE BREAD, STEAM BREAD, BAKERS' BREAD,

CRISP AND BROWN BREAD.

Families wishing to have any of the above bread delivered at their houses will please leave orders at store, Ross street between 9th and 10th streets.

We are also prepared to deliver any goods purchased at the store, promptly to any part of the city.

G. & D. CASSELS.

British Columbia Horses

I will be at Kelly's Barn, Brandon, regularly during the summer, and will always have a nice lot of Horses on hand.

To those desirous of getting into Horse Raising on a cheap scale, I can offer inducements that will astonish you.

In a word, I can sell you a whole Band of Horses for the price of an ordinary Canadian team.

THOS. HARKNESS.

Permanent Address—Campbell & Harkness, Calgary, N.W.T., or Brandon, Man.

COMMUNICATIONS

Brandon must Observe the Regulations.

To the Editor of the Mail.

Dear Sir,—I learn from reports of the proceedings of the Pre-arranged section of the Board of Education, that after certain correspondence was read and statements made by the Superintendent, Mr. Somerset, with regard to the entrance examination to the Brandon Collegiate Institute, that the authorities of Brandon were assured, and told to observe the Regulations in the future.

The regulations as they are now laid down cannot be carried out. In cities and towns where collegiate institutes are established, the pupils must be advanced through the various degrees before being admitted to the Collegiate Institute. The advancement required in English subjects is about the same as that laid down for matriculation at Toronto University. The same may be said with regard to mathematics. Algebra is required to the end of quadratic equations, arithmetic, mensuration, geometry Books I and II, (optional). Why, in a new province, such a stringent regulation was imposed by the Legislature and Board of Education I cannot comprehend. In this Province, outside of Winnipeg, no such regulation could possibly be complied with. Postage in Prairie at one time, when it had a Collegiate Institute, attempted to comply with the regulations, but after a time had to abolish it on account of the expense incurred in educating a few pupils. Two departments were maintained at an expense of over \$3,000, in which the attendance for the entire year varied from 17 to 30. At Brandon we have never complied with the regulations. Heretofore we have been permitted to promote pupils from the public schools, after an examination based on promotion from Standard seven to Standard eight. In my opinion this is quite high enough. It is quite as difficult as the examination for admission to High Schools in Ontario. On examining the regulations for Ontario schools I find that an examination in the following subjects is insisted upon:

Systematic orthography and orthography; Vulgar and decimal fractions, elementary percentage and interest, mental arithmetic. Drawing—Books Nos. 4 and 5. Geography of the Continent, Canada and Ontario. Map Drawing. Elements of formal grammar and composition. Leading features of English and Canadian history.

By comparing the above with what is laid down in Standard VII. in the programme of studies for cities and towns in this Province it will be found to be less difficult. It now appears that for the future the examination for admission to the Collegiate Institute will be based upon promotion from Standard VIII. to IX. Consequently, in addition to what is mentioned above a knowledge of algebra, geometry, mensuration, arithmetic to the end of profit and loss, and the geography of Asia and Africa in detail will be required. Any attempt to enforce this regulation will exclude the children of the ratepayers requiring a business education, as well as those who are being trained for third class certificates. It is not to be expected that a place like Brandon, after the children of the ratepayers are excluded from the advantages of the Collegiate Institute, will continue to pay the very heavy tax that is now imposed for its maintenance. In Ontario the amount paid to each child is \$1.00, while in the Collegiate Institute here it is only \$1.00 from the same source.

Then again, the unfair way in which the Government Grant is distributed discriminates against the towns. I find, from Mr. Somerset's report for 1886, that the amount paid in this Province from the Legislative grant was \$2,500 for each enrollment, whilst the amount paid for each pupil enrolled in Brandon public schools was \$51.21. I cannot understand why the Legislative grant, as in other provinces, is not distributed according to the number of pupils. It cannot be contended, with so many towns bankrupt, viz., Emerson, Portage la Prairie, Morden and Gladstone, that the towns are better able to pay than the country generally. From the unfair way in which the Legislative grant is distributed, and from the fact that the country is not forced to contribute anything towards the support of higher education, a small town must not only bear the expense of educating the children of those who reside in it, but also pay a large amount in addition to educate children from the country, who crowd into every division of the school during the winter months.

The remarks on this subject offered by the Brandon Times last week are both mischievous and misleading. It appears to me the editor commits himself to the position that the difficulty of an entrance examination the standing of a school can be determined. No position was ever more untenable. At Upper Canada College, Toronto, and Trinity College School, Port Hope, and in the Boys' Schools in connection with St. John's College, and Manitoba College, Winnipeg, boys are admitted who could not pass the entrance examination for admission to a High School or Collegiate Institute, yet no person will question the thoroughness of the training given in their institutions.

The portion of the report of the Board of Education which was quoted in the above article is most misleading. Since I have been Inspector of the Brandon public schools for a period of over two years, the papers for the entrance examination to the collegiate institute have been set by the head master. Papers at the same time were sent from the department of education, but they were found to be too difficult and could not be used. About the 20th of last January, as the head master and myself had no official intimation that the leniency extended to this school in the past would not be continued, we proceeded to examine the pupils who were anxious to be

promoted to the collegiate institute. When the examination papers from the Department of Education came to hand they were based on promotion from standard eight to nine and contained questions on Algebra, Geometry, Advanced Arithmetic, &c.—subjects in which the pupils had not been instructed. I wrote to Mr. Somerset and pointed out this fact to him, and asked him to instruct me in the matter. In his reply he did not deal with the difficulty, but simply contented himself with reminding me that it was necessary to observe the regulations. In this matter we had no desire to resist lawful authority. The promotions were not made until the authorities at Winnipeg neglected to solve the difficulty which was created by absurd regulations. As amendments are to be made to the School Law at the present Session of the Legislature, I trust that no regulation will be ratified which will prohibit the establishment of Collegiate Institutes outside of Winnipeg, and that more enlightened and equitable methods will be adopted for distributing funds.

I am, yours very truly,

C. B. DENTON.

TOWN TOPICS

Professor Crozier is astonishing Birtles.

A Birtle J. P. has fined two hotel keepers for selling liquor to the Indians.

It is still salvation for Joe Martin and Hon. John Norquay.

The C. P. R. are going to move some of their workshops from Winnipeg to Fort William.

They have got as far as calling each other liars in the British House of Commons. There

Mr. R. A. E. Leach went to Qu'Appelle on Monday to put in a crop on his farm there. He covered 125 acres here before starting.

Messrs. Anderson & Collins, butchers of this city, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Collins retiring.

Mrs. Jas. S. Gibson received a fall the other day from a buggy, but received no serious injuries than a heavy shaking up.

Mr. Joseph Driver has the sympathy of his friends because of the extent of sickness he has had in his house the past few months.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. James Shriver, who has been seriously ill for some time, is rapidly recovering.

There is little or nothing doing in the market line. Wheat brings 53¢, little is arriving; oats 38¢, eggs 15¢, butter 15¢.

Harry Arkell received a carload of flour yesterday from Manitoba in eight days from date of shipment. This is the fastest time on record.—Vancouver News.

About ten correspondents have written us the past week asking what has become of the Prevostator. Like a weathercock it goes with the wind, and we do not consider it our duty to know its whereabouts oftener than once a week.

An interesting time may be expected at the Western Fair, Brandon, in 1888, as J. E. Smith offers \$500 in cash for the best colt, 200 by either of his three stallions, Bravery, Lord Haddock or Rary O'More.

An influential deputation waiting upon J. E. Smith, he was prevailed upon to allow his Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion Rary O'More, (326) to stand in the Oak River settlement, going one day each week to Griswold.

A new counterfeit five dollar bill of the Bank of British North America is in circulation. The genuine is dated July 3, 1887. The counterfeit has the day of the month left out.

These Winnipeg lawyers must be a hard lot. The other day a local barber had to threaten to thrash one of the limbs to get his pay for a barber's bill. We do not know why one man should not be paid for shaving as well as another.

Mr. J. E. Todd, who has tried most of the police in the city since the retirement of Mr. Fortier, has been appointed police magistrate for this city. It is needless to say the appointment will be well received as Mr. Todd's decisions heretofore have been very satisfactory to all but the punished. He is never influenced by either rank or class, which is a most valuable quality in any one rendering decisions.

A Grit paper says Mr. Watson has been appointed by his party opposition whip for all of the Dominion west of Ontario. That is a promotion for Mr. Watson, when it is known he himself is the only Grit representative in all the territory allotted to him. If Bob can only bring in his own vote it is all the responsibility of his office call for.

The public accounts show the entire Customs payments of Manitoba and the Northwest last year were but \$400,000 against \$1,750,000 in 1882, a falling off of nearly a million and a half. Where now is the ground for the cry the people of Manitoba are taxed to death for the benefit of the rest of the Dominion? Manitoba to day receives more from the Dominion treasury than she pays into it, which is not the fortunate lot of any other province in the confederation.

Last year the entire receipts from lands in Manitoba and the Northwest, from all sources were but \$17,600. About one half of this was received from the Northwest for lands, timber leases, ranches, etc., so that Manitoba gets about \$15,000 more on account of being without lands, than the Dominion gross receipts from them, to say nothing of the cost of administration. And still there are Grits who want the earth.

Duncan Campbell, of Daly, was up before Judge Bucke the other day for beating his wife. The learned Judge thought "go your way and sin no more" was the most fitting penalty he could impose and he imposed it.

Farmers say the ground has never been in better condition than it has been for the past few days. Practically all the wheat crop will be in this week, and the other grain will speedily follow. A much larger average is put in this spring than was last spring.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. S. H. Bower has made an arrangement for the opening up on Monday of the business lately run by himself and his partners. For the present he will be manager, and, doubtless, eventually it will pass into his own hands altogether.

The Oddfellows meet at their hall at 10 a. m., Sunday, and will proceed to the Baptist church where a special sermon will be preached by their chaplain the Rev. Mr. Best. On Tuesday evening next, the 68th anniversary, an open meeting, to which the public are invited will be held in their rooms also.

Mr. D. Moser, jr. of Oak Lake, received serious injury the other day near the C. P. R. depot in running to catch the west bound train. There is a wire stretched from that small red building to the west of the depot, to a telegraph pole to the south, and this caused the mishap. In running he did not see it until it struck him square in the face, throwing him on his back, and cutting his hip badly. Such dangerous things ought to be removed from all places where people are likely to pass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clement Smith, of Brandon, Man., arrived yesterday on the Pacific Express. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Smith have been visiting every point of interest along the line and will make a thorough tour of the coast before returning. They express themselves as being highly delighted with Vancouver and its surroundings.—Vancouver News.

The Clydesdale Stallion Bravery (353), imported from Scotland, is being appreciated in Brandon and vicinity, as much so, that Kelly's stable where he stands, is besieged by farmers from a radius of 50 miles around; and it is quite unnecessary for him to travel, as Manitoba farmers are fully aware of the fact that it costs no more to breed from a pedigreed animal than a mongrel.

The great show stallion Lord Haddock (34), the champion four-year-old Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion of Canada, the hero of the red ticks, made a splendid season last year, getting the largest per cent of foals of any stallion in this vicinity, and is in good shape for another season's travelling on his oil route, taking in the Elliott settlement.—Alist.

A wild western journal has discovered that "kissing a pretty girl is a sure cure for the toothache." If this be true, dentists should be made to stand to one side and give the girls a chance. The great objection to the novel method would be that the sight of one fellow applying the cure would be sure to give the whole male population the jumping toothache in its worst form.

J. E. Smith, Bedford Stock Farm, Brandon, reports the sale to Messrs. Hitchcock & Carleton, of Souris, Man., of the yearling Shorthorn bull Bedford Boy, a very fine animal, and might be exhibited in any show ring in Canada. He has been pronounced by competent judges of Shorthorns to be one of the best, if not the best, yearling in the province. Bedford Boy was got by Duke of Essex, dam Lucy Gray, by Prince of Wales; and Duke Gray, by Marquis of Lonsdale; 3rd dam Lady Lonsdale, by Arden, and 4th dam Lady Lonsdale, by Shrewsbury; and 5th dam Duke, by Marquis; 6th dam Duke, by Duke; 7th dam Duke, by Duke; 8th dam Duke, by Duke; 9th dam Duke, by Duke; 10th dam Duke, by Duke; 11th dam Duke, by Duke; 12th dam Duke, by Duke; 13th dam Duke, by Duke; 14th dam Duke, by Duke; 15th dam Duke, by Duke; 16th dam Duke, by Duke; 17th dam Duke, by Duke; 18th dam Duke, by Duke; 19th dam Duke, by Duke; 20th dam Duke, by Duke; 21st dam Duke, by Duke; 22nd dam Duke, by Duke; 23rd dam Duke, by Duke; 24th dam Duke, by Duke; 25th dam Duke, by Duke; 26th dam Duke, by Duke; 27th dam Duke, by Duke; 28th dam Duke, by Duke; 29th dam Duke, by Duke; 30th dam Duke, by Duke; 31st dam Duke, by Duke; 32nd dam Duke, by Duke; 33rd dam Duke, by Duke; 34th dam Duke, by Duke; 35th dam Duke, by Duke; 36th dam Duke, by Duke; 37th dam Duke, by Duke; 38th dam Duke, by Duke; 39th dam Duke, by Duke; 40th dam Duke, by Duke; 41st dam Duke, by Duke; 42nd dam Duke, by Duke; 43rd dam Duke, by Duke; 44th dam Duke, by Duke; 45th dam Duke, by Duke; 46th dam Duke, by Duke; 47th dam Duke, by Duke; 48th dam Duke, by Duke; 49th dam Duke, by Duke; 50th dam Duke, by Duke; 51st dam Duke, by Duke; 52nd dam Duke, by Duke; 53rd dam Duke, by Duke; 54th dam Duke, by Duke; 55th dam Duke, by Duke; 56th dam Duke, by Duke; 57th dam Duke, by Duke; 58th dam Duke, by Duke; 59th dam Duke, by Duke; 60th dam Duke, by Duke; 61st dam Duke, by Duke; 62nd dam Duke, by Duke; 63rd dam Duke, by Duke; 64th dam Duke, by Duke; 65th dam Duke, by Duke; 66th dam Duke, by Duke; 67th dam Duke, by Duke; 68th dam Duke, by Duke; 69th dam Duke, by Duke; 70th dam Duke, by Duke; 71st dam Duke, by Duke; 72nd dam Duke, by Duke; 73rd dam Duke, by Duke; 74th dam Duke, by Duke; 75th dam Duke, by Duke; 76th dam Duke, by Duke; 77th dam Duke, by Duke; 78th dam Duke, by Duke; 79th dam Duke, by Duke; 80th dam Duke, by Duke; 81st dam Duke, by Duke; 82nd dam Duke, by Duke;

FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING A RESTIVE COW'S TAIL
QUIET WHILE MILKING.

How and When to Plant Seeds to Insure Good Crops—A Raspberry of Promise. Some Points About the Way a Garden Should be Situated.

The vegetable garden ought never to be in an orchard, or have trees or shrubs within it, for best results. The vegetable garden on a farm should be placed, when practicable, so as to be easily reached from the barn, to facilitate horse cultivation. A gentle inclination to the south and east is the warmest, will give the earliest vegetables, and be best for corn, melons, tomatoes, etc., but it suffers most from a spring or early fall frost, because of receiving the direct rays of the morning sun.

An inclination to the north and west is later, suffers less in a drought, and is the best for peas, radishes, lettuce, etc. So it is an advantage in a large garden to have both these exposures, but for small gardens a gentle inclination to the south and east or a level surface is the best.

The arrangement of a small garden, where most of the work is done by hand, is a matter of taste, but on the farm it is quite important to have the garden so arranged that most of the work can be done by horse power.

Golden Queen Raspberry.

Numbered with new varieties of fruit produced the present season among fruit growers everywhere that raspberries can be raised is the Golden Queen. This is supposed to be a seed of the Outburst. The claims made for it are that, while hardy and thrives in the north, it also does well in the south, where heretofore only the Black Caps have succeeded well, the fruit being too great for the red varieties. Flattering reports it is claimed have been received from Maine and Minnesota to Florida, Louisiana and Texas.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

Vick describes this berry as of large size and good quality and golden yellow in color. The canes are said to be strong and productive. Mr. Theo. H. Baker, formerly president of the New Jersey Horticultural society, expresses himself as pleased with the Golden Queen, which he has found will bear transportation with the best of the raspberries. A. W. Lovett claims that it bears drought admirably, and produces fruit in abundance. It seems to be sufficiently promising to justify a trial, at least on a small scale.

How and When to Plant Seeds.

The first important step taken toward the cultivation of a crop is the obtaining of good seed. Next come considerations of soil and depth of planting. The temperature and moisture of the ground have more to do with the successfulness of cultures yearly repeated than is generally acted upon. Wheat and barley, for instance, while they struggle through the ground at the extreme temperatures of 41 degrees and 100 degrees, germinate most rapidly, other conditions being equal, at about 84 degrees. Corn does best at say 50 to 45 degrees. The squash bean and pea all germinate quickly at about the same temperature as that given for corn. Clover seed often fails because sown at a time of insufficient moisture, while radish, for instance, under similar conditions of degrees will become a good catch.

Every one who plants at all understands that the size of the seed has much to do with the depth of covering required, and farmers with one seed place corn deeper than the small grains, and the small grains deeper than the grasses, but all farmers do not vary these respective depths to suit the different soils in which the seed are placed, and yet it requires only a moment's consideration to see that a heavy soil which is close to the seed admits of slighter covering than a shifting, sandy one. Many interesting experiments have been made from time to time in testing the germinating powers of seed under different depths of covering. In a table prepared by Professor Petri, showing the germination of wheat at certain depths in the ground, it appears that about three-fourths of the seed planted will come up at a depth of three inches, and nearly all at from one to two inches.

These and similar facts point to the importance of every planter's acquainting himself with the requirements of the seeds to be planted, and regulating time and depth of sowing to suit the same. They also explain many failures which have been laid to the quality of the seed; but this should not lessen the zeal of farmers in their endeavors for a good, pure article.

Drill Planting—Shallow Cultivation.

It is nineteen years since Mr. E. S. Carman first began the advocacy of planting corn in drills instead of hills; of sowing fertilizers on the surface and merely harrowing them in; of surface cultivation—that is, shallow cultivation, and of keeping the land as level as possible—that is, not hilling up. There were then, as indeed there were many years previously, advocates of one or the other of these methods, but none who favored all simultaneously.

At the present time there are many progressive farmers who have tried this method, and few, if any, of them would return to the old way, viz.: plowing under the manure, planting in hill, hilling up and deep cultivation, until the corn is harvested.

Mr. Carman also says: All farmers who have planted corn very early know that after the plants sprout and have grown two or three inches there usually comes a cold spell, and the plants stop growing and

often assume a yellow, stony appearance. Is this due, as is generally supposed, to the cold weather altogether, or to the fact that nitrification ceases? If inquiring farmers would sow a little nitrate of soda upon a small portion of the field when planting, thus supplying nitrogen in an immediately available form, it might appear that the "standstill" was due rather to a deficiency of nitrogenous food than to the cold weather.

Age of Seeds.

Corn will keep well on the cob, if it was properly dried, for several years longer than when shelled. In buying seed corn,

Dinner Parties at the Hotel.

It is becoming a part of the social programme to give one's entertainments, unless it is a small dinner party or luncheon, at some restaurant or hotel. The excuse is that "society" turns the house inside out, upside down, and it is such a bother the hostess gladly avails herself of the handsome rooms in a fashionable hotel, rather than to be put to so much trouble. People who live in big establishments, de-voted to social life, rather scorn the subterfuge practiced by owners of "dijon" houses; but the fact takes, nevertheless. Every one cannot include a ballroom in the ground plan of his or her town residence.—Chicago Herald.

Courtship by Telegraph.

A young man in Boston proposed to a young lady in New York by telegraph, adding: "Answer yes or no at a day's expense." She scribbled 600 words of explanation without coming to any conclusion. Very few girls will want to be courted by telegraph. It's too awfully sudden.—Detroit Free Press.

Our country is bigger than China. We have 2,000,000 square miles, and China has only 2,000,000.

A Blind Girl's "Sixth Sense."

"I hear talk about people like Laura Bridgman developing a sixth sense, or something of the sort; pray what is your opinion as to that?"

"That 'sixth sense' talk is all nonsense; of course it is. I work with blind people all the time and never stop wondering at the way they manage to do things, but of course I cannot know in detail how they use the senses left them in a thousand places where we use our eyes. But I must say that some of the work done by Laura's fingers seems marvelous. I think the most wonderful thing is the way she will judge of the intelligence of a stranger by touching his hand. Of course she can tell less in this way than another person of her intelligence could by looking at the face, but she will tell a good deal. She will recognize an idiot in an instant, and with certainty. She despises persons of inferior intellect, as you may know, and will have nothing to do with them. There is a school for idiots near here, and one day the experiment was tried of taking her to drive a roundabout way—she is very fond of riding—to the place and putting the hand of one of the inmates in hers. But it was of no use; Laura threw the hand away in an instant, with an expression of disgust, and said 'Idiot' with her fingers."—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Weddings in Scotland.

The following are reported to have been joined in matrimony last year in Scotland: Thomas Black and Mary White, Peter Ray and Ellen Night, Solomon Rank and Catherine Vale, James Hill and Susan Dale, Isaac Slater and Julia Thatcher, John Baker and Mary Butler, Stephen Paul and Nancy Hart, William Stately and Jessie Smart, Joseph Reed and Julia Hay, Thomas Spring and Mary May, Joseph Brown and Katie Green, John Bold and Jeanie Wren, William Castle and Nancy Hall, Peter Chatter and Jennie Call, Joseph Mann and Eliza Child, James Merry and Lucy Wild, Thomas Bruhn and Mary Bear, James Fox and Catherine Hare, Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone, Michael Wood and Lizzie Howe, John Cook and Julia Wood, Edward Cole and Nancy Wood, James Brown and Helen Birch, Collis Chapel and Susan Church.

This rather peculiar list of names was furnished us by Samuel Cromwell, of Wharton township, who copied them from The Hampshire Advertiser, in which they were published, and vouches for their accuracy.—Exchange.

New Style of Entertainment.

A new style of entertainment has found a great deal of favor in Chicago, and I see no reason why it should not become equally popular here. It is called "progressive lunch," and is conducted on the principle of progressive eucher. A number of small tables are provided, at which four are seated. At the end of each course four are drawn, and two go from one table to the next, thus bringing about a continual change of partners, and allowing each person to see something of every one present. This seems to me to be very convenient, as by the ordinary arrangement one can talk with only three or four people. The Chicago people are very quick to adopt any new ideas, and this has become quite the rage, but the movement recently set on foot in this city to apply the principle to matrimony can hardly meet with unqualified approval, however convenient it might prove in individual instances.—Globe Democrat.

Gen. Grant's Retreat.

Many interesting war reminiscences are rehearsed by visitors to the panorama of the battle of Bull Run in this city. Two veterans were discussing war matters there this morning, when one said: "I was present when Gen. Grant bid President Lincoln good-by at Fairfax Court House, Va., when he started on to Richmond with the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Lincoln said: 'General, I don't want to hear of your retreating toward Washington.' There was a dangerous glint in Grant's eye as he turned and replied: 'If I do, one small boat will carry my army across the Potomac.' It would have done any man good," said the veteran, "to have seen the expression of gratitude and confidence, mixed with pride, shining out in old Abe's face when Gen. Grant said that."—Washington Cor. New York Sun.

The British Medical Journal reports a case of poisoning from the accidental swallowing of a piece of an aniline pencil.

LONELINESS OF THE CZAR.

Not a Man in the World More Deeply to be Pitted—The Philistines.

There is not a man in the world more deeply to be pitted than the present emperor of Russia. The loneliness of kings, a loneliness naturally resulting from their place, which hardly admits of friendship, and does not admit of equality, is always terrible, and is frequently felt by themselves so severely that they break through all restraints of prudence and moral law in order to be rid of it. Rather than not have friends, people before whom they can discharge their minds and sit in mental slippers, they will give all power to favorites, or to women who could be bought without any such sacrifices of their states or their subjects. The loneliness of a czar as absolute as a Caesar and as swiftly obeyed, so far above his subjects that Count Tolstoi, in the admirable series of historic sketches which he calls "War and Peace," and issues as a novel, describes him as fainting with agitation at the sight of him, must be almost shocking. He is so utterly master, he can so completely and instantly make and unmake, the hostile exertion of his will, if he exerted it would be so deadly in its force that he can have no true equal, or friend, or easy companion.

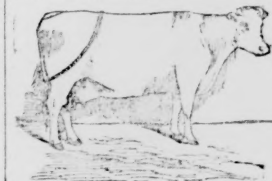
He may, like Alexander II, try to be homely, candid, or, like many czars surround himself with mistresses; but the distance remains always too great for true friendship, or for any perfect alleviation from society of the troubles of the mind, any lightening of that burden of empire which, when his word is always final, so presses on the conscience even of evil kings. It is scarcely possible to be wholly disinterested with a czar if only for the terrible power his mere friendship places in your hands, scarcely possible, either for the czar not to perceive or to suspect in every sentence uttered some concealed intent. In any nature such a position must breed habitual suspicion; and when the czar is by nature or has become through cruel experience, gloomy, reserved and unsocial, the suspiciousness must rise into a menacing passion. As if that the czar has been driven by the Philistines into a life of almost utter seclusion; that he has reason to fear for his life at every hour in the day and on the most unlikely quarters; that he is deprived of intimates by his virtues as well as by the dread he inspires, and that he has no children old enough to share his thoughts, and we may imagine to what heights suspiciousness may rise in him and how near to the sources of fury every thought may lie.—The Spectator.

Transplanting Native Trees.

Nursery grown trees give, as a rule, better satisfaction than those taken up from their native localities. This is principally owing to the fact that the roots of plants growing with extended farther from the stems than those raised in nurseries, where they have been once or often transplanted. Yet, with a little extra care, native trees may be transplanted successfully. The American Agriculturist advises that specimens growing in dry and open situations should be selected. As many and as much of the roots, especially the fine fibrous ones, that can be dug up should be preserved, and care must be taken not to expose these to the sun and winds more than is unavoidable. The tops have to be cut back severely, removing one-half or two-thirds of all the branches, and this is best done before planting the trees. The holes should have been dug previously, and whenever practicable the trees should be taken up and planted on a cloudy or damp day.

A Cow's Tail While Milking.

A good way to keep a cow's tail still while milking, says a correspondent in The Country Gentleman, is to provide a rope strap long enough to pass over the animal's hips and hang down over her tail, as shown in the cut.



TYING DOWN A COW'S TAIL.

The rope may be ever so old, as strength is not needed, but should be three inches or more in circumference, as it must have weight. It can be changed from cow to cow as fast as you can walk.

Cause of Barren Vines.

Professor Angur, who has made a study of questions pertaining to the physiology of plants, explains the chief cause of barrenness of some wild vines to be unsexuality. In some cases the anthers are defective, with a good stigma, in which case planting a fertile vine, which is perfect in bloom and that is bisexual, like the Concord, will induce full productivity by cross fertilization; if, as is sometimes the case, the stigma is defective, the fertile male pollen will be wholly unproductive and no influence of culture or pruning will reach the case with any certainty, and the vine had better be abandoned and a better one put in its place.

Facts of General Interest.

Cattle have suffered terribly in Montana.

The fruit trade of Boston asks for cheap fruit baskets which need not be returned.

The average in sugar cane has been much increased in Louisiana.

It is claimed for the industry gooseberry that it will not mildew.

The product of canned fruit in 1886 was much greater than ever before.

The prevailing idea is that the wool clip of 1886 is as much as 10 per cent. short.

There are 113 farmers in the Connecticut legislature.

A recent estimate places the cotton crop of the year at 6,640,000 bales. The quality is superior.

COST SALE

OF

Boots AND Shoes

T. T. ATKINSON

OFFERS THE

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Brandon.

AT COST PRICE

THE PUBLIC MAY EXPECT BIG BARGAINS

as the Goods were all Bought for Cash, on the very best Markets.

Call and get some of the Bargains, as the Goods must be Sold.

We Mean Business.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Brandon Boot House, Rosser Avenue,

T. T. ATKINSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmer will be asking for MacColl's.

McCOLL'S LARDINE,

Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Moving and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one-half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

70, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON. And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Be careful! Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIERS.

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

THE COMPLAINT

UNPROSPEROUS SETTLER,
By JACK BILLING.

28. So he lies like a radical member
Intent on the spoils of the church,
Deluding the poor sons of labor,
And leaving them all in the lurch.

29. Or, like liberationist robber,
With his brochure well seasoned with lies,
Thick as currants, and sweetmeats, and spices,
In the richest of Christmas mince pies.

30. Well, the climate? Six months in the year
You'd say it was colder by far
Than the frost that the pole goes through,
Just under the polar star.

31. And, if you were lost in a blizzard,
No sculptor could add to your figure,
For no one can rival Jack Frost,
However distinguished his name.

32. Each feature and lineament marked,
And so nobly engrossed in your face,
Would be wrought with the skill of high art,
In expression, proportion and grace.

33. When Boreas wakes from his slumber,
And the blast of his icy breath
Makes your blood run cold in your veins,
You may sleep the sleep of death.

34. If the glass should be down to zero,
And forty degrees below,
And nothing is seen but the silver sheen
Of the deep and drifting snow.

35. If you should be out, and far from home,
From home and shelter warm,
You'd never live, I fear, to tell—
To tell of the terrible storm.

36. Higher and thither you'd wander and stray
On the trackless desert wide;
And if you were as rich as rich could be,
No gold could get you a guide.

37. Very soon your flesh would become
As hard as a granite rock,
And hand, or foot, or leg or arm,
Would just get you with a shock!

38. The summer is short, but the heat—
Is almost as hot as Calcutta;
And during your work all the day,
You feel as if dying in better.

39. A. for clothes, you see you require
A varied assortment indeed,
In winter you dress like a bear;
In summer sweat clothing you need.

40. Some beads, and blue paint—a few feathers,
(And flowers to put in your hair)
And a calico suit at the most,
Is all you need trouble to wear.

41. And if the "mildew" give trouble,
(They'd wear out the life of a saint),
You can get some coal oil and carbolic,
And rub it well over the paint.

42. Now, if you should bring out a wife,
You must tell her,—"I would only be fair,
That she'll have to work like a slave,
In a way that will make people stare."

43. And they are very surprised when they see
How lonesome clothes till they are white,
Then mend all the things; cook and sew,
And are at it from morning till night.

44. So now if you come, you'll come knowing
Some thing, you'd never have guessed,
But if you are wise, you'll take warning,
And give a wide berth to the West!

CURIOUS REVELATION.

Allegation that Green, the
burglar killed at James-
town, N.Y., had for a
co-conspirator the two Da-
vey girls now in
St. Paul.

New York, April 12.—A special from
Janestown, N. Y., intimates that Green, the
burglar, had two female accomplices and that
they are now in St. Paul. A. D. Stewart,
formerly chief of police of Hamilton, Ont.,
who is in town, and to-day that the picture
of two girls found in Green's pocket are those
of Lillie and Katie Dray, who are now in
St. Paul. The elder one, Lillie, was brought
into the station house in Hamilton last May
and told the police she had been enticed from
her home by Green. The chief paid her fare
to Rochester, N. Y., but was surprised in a few
weeks to see the girl, accompanied by her
sister, Katie, back on the streets of Hamilton.
With them was Green. Soon after the arrival
of the trio a mysterious burglary was com-
mitted, and the police suspected Green, but he
had gone. The girls were taken to headquar-
ters, and Lillie Dray said that she might
have committed the burglary dressed in male
attire. She said that she had often thought
of this, and believed that she might easily
appear as a man. Both girls said consider-
ably on this subject, but the police never for
a moment believed that they were speaking
seriously. Now that the peculiar circum-
stances surrounding the shooting of their com-
panion Green have come out, Mr. Stewart
feels confident that he has a clue to the bur-
glary in Hamilton which has never been
cleared. He believes that Green and the two
girls acted together in a series of burglaries and
and that the girls assumed male costumes
while operating and next day appeared as
cousins.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat
and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I
doctored four years, and had advice from three
doctors; they said I would have to undergo
an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One
bottle cured me." M. A. Squelech, Raglan,
Ont.

Highly Spoken Of.

Mr. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont.,
speaks in high terms of Yellow Oil for
rheumatism, lame back, sprains and painful
complaints. Yellow Oil is used internally
and externally in case of pain; also coughs,
colds, sore throat, and etc., and has made
many remarkable cures of deafness.

MAILED CONTRACTS

SEAL TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General will be received at
Ottawa, until noon on Friday, 13th May 1887,
for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on
proposed Contracts for four years, over each
of the following routes, from the 1st July next,
Archiefield and Railway Station, 12 times
per week, computed distance 1/2 of a mile.
Rte St. Paul and Marquette Railway Sta-
tion, 12 times per week, computed distance
1/2 of a mile.
McGregor Station and Railway Station, 6
times per week, computed distance 1/2 of a mile.
Larkin and Wapella, once per week, com-
puted distance 12 miles.
Fleet Mound and Railway Station, 6 times
per week, computed distance 1/2 of a mile.
Regina and Railway Station, 12 times per
week, computed distance 1/2 of a mile.
St. Boniface and Winnipeg, 12 times per
week, computed distance one mile.
Shadaland and Thornhill, twice per week,
computed distance 3 1/2 miles.
Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed contracts
may be seen and blank forms of Tender ob-
tained at the Post Office at the time of the
respective routes, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Wapella, 14 April, 1887.

BRUCE'S
SEEDS

For the Farm, Garden, and Flower Garden,
are unrivalled for purity, quantity and
general excellence. The Thirty-sixth Annual
Edition of our Descriptive Priced Catalogue,
beautifully illustrated, will be mailed FREE to
all applicants and to customers of last year
without ordering it. All Market Gardeners
will find it to their advantage to use our seeds.

JNO. A. BRUCE & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

DEWOLTERS
EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CHOLERA
CHOLERA IN ANTIM
WATER
WATER
WATER

DEWOLTERS
YELLOW
WATER
WATER
WATER

GREENMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own
Poison, and are not dangerous.

**BLOOD
BITTERS**

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
JAUNDICE,
ERYSIPELAS,
SALT RHEUM,
HEADACHE,
DIZZINESS,
DROPSY,
FLUTTERING
OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising
from BILIOUSNESS,
STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MURBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

THE MORMON ELDER'S
DAMIANA

WAFER
The most Powerful
Invigorant
Ever Produced.
Permanently
Restores those
Weakened by
Early Indiscretions.
Imparts Youthful
Vigor, Restores Vi-
tality, Strengthens
and Invigorates the
Brain and Nerves.
A positive cure for
IMPOTENCY
& Nervous Debility. Prompt, Safe & Sure.
\$1 per box, 6 for \$5, mailed to any address
on receipt of price. Send for Circular.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
F. B. CROUCH,
202 Grand St., New York.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES
MUNICIPALITY OF GLENWOOD.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Board of the Municipality of Glenwood, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the Land and the Corporation Seal of the said Municipality as required, to me directed and bearing date the Ninth day of April, A.D. 1887, commanding me to lay upon the several parcels of rate-
able real estate situated and described in the Municipality of Glenwood for the arrears of taxes respectively
due thereon together with costs.

I do hereby give notice that unless the said arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, I will on Tuesday,
the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1887, at the Court of the said Municipality, in the afternoon of that day, at the
Court House, in the said Municipality, proceed to sell by Public Auction, the said lands and the said arrears of taxes
and costs, as authorized by the Municipality Act, 1886.

JAMES A. OYAN, Treasurer.

PART OF SECTION.	SEC.	TP.	ACRES.	ARREARS.	COSTS.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 4	7	21	27.50	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 13	7	20	165.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 17	8	20	111.50	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 21	7	20	77.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 4	7	21	49.10	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 22	7	21	54.20	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 20	7	22	0.50	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 17	7	21	70.42	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 17	7	20	04.15	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 34	8	21	23.34	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 4	7	20	29.41	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 22	7	21	24.72	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S. 1/4 of Sec. 21	7	21	34.25	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 15	7	20	06.64	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 10	7	20	02.12	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 1	7	21	164.33	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 9	7	21	55.28	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 13	7	21	72.47	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 13	8	20	73.15	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S. 1/4 of Sec. 8	8	21	130.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N.E. 1/4 of Sec. 17	7	21	115.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 20	7	20	18.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 24	7	21	08.12	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 24	7	21	58.82	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 30	7	22	15.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 1	8	20	45.20	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 20	7	20	02.02	\$0	\$0	\$0	Unpatented
N.W. 1/4 of Sec. 20	7	22	18.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 17	7	20	104.87	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 21	7	20	50.15	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 23	7	21	32.57	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 8	8	21	136.77	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 3	7	21	44.73	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 15	8	21	06.70	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 24	7	21	22.70	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 35	7	21	08.61	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 15	8	20	117.12	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 10	7	21	65.05	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N. 1/4 of Sec. 16	7	22	10.18	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 15	7	21	45.04	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 20	7	21	25.80	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N.W. 1/4 of Sec. 24	7	20	11.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 23	7	20	65.80	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 43	7	20	106.11	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.E. 1/4 and W. 1/2 of Sec. 43	7	21	141.68	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/2 of Sec. 9	8	20	38.11	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 49	7	22	20.13	\$0	\$0	\$0	Unpatented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 42	7	21	42.60	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N.W. 1/4 of Sec. 23	7	21	20.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 4	8	20	30.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 20	7	20	30.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
E. 1/4 of Sec. 40	7	21	50.83	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 27	7	22	13.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 31	7	21	15.74	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
N.W. 1/4 of Sec. 31	7	21	15.75	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented
W. 1/4 of Sec. 31	7	21	39.67	\$0	\$0	\$0	Patented

LOT.	VILLAGE OF SOUTHERN.	BLACK.	SERIALS.	COINS.	TOTAL.
1 to 22	1	.....	.....	.....
1 to 22	2	.....	.....	.....
1 to 22	3	.....	.....	.....
1 to 10, 17 to 22	4	.....	.....	.....
1, 1 to 8, 11, (E. 1/2 23) (W. 1/2 24)	5	.....	.....	.....
1 to 4, 9	6	.....	.....	.....
6 (E. 1/2 7, 8, 9, 10)	7	.....	.....	.....
1, 7, 8, 9, 10	8	.....	.....	.....
1 to 10	9	.....	.....	.....
1 to 10	10	.....	.....	.....
1 to 10	11	.....	.....	.....
1 to 8	12	.....	.....	.....
1 to 8	13	.....	.....	.....
1 to 8	14	.....	.....	.....
1 to 11, 12 to 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24	20	.....	.....	.....
1 to 24	21	.....	.....	.....
1 to 24	22	.....	.....	.....
1 to 24	23	.....	.....	.....
1 to 24	24	.....	.....	.....
2 to 21, 23, 24	25	.....	.....	.....
1 to 12	26	.....	.....	.....
1 to 11	30	.....	.....	.....
1 to 7	31	.....	.....	.....
1 to 11	32	.....	.....	.....
1 to 23	33	.....	.....	.....
1 to 23	34	.....	.....	.....
1 to 26	35	.....	.....	.....
W. 1/2 7, 8	7	11.70	\$0	12.55
.....	8	12.47	\$0	13.27
3 to 4	9	0.90	\$0	7.70
14	7	3.72	\$0	4.52
5	7	10.63	\$0	14.33
25	5	77.30	\$0	78.10
1, 2	7	13.09	\$0	14.79
3	7	11.60	\$0	12.40
3	20	13.90	\$0	14.79
1, 15	25	14.60	\$0	12.40
1	13	7.12	\$0	7.92

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Musical Goods,

Stationery, Wall Paper,,

Fancy Goods,

Toys, Magazines,

Novels,

SPORTING GOODS

GO TO THE

!!! MAIL ! BOOKSTORE !!!

The Cheapest Store in Brandon.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

!! STILL THEY COME !!

Another Large Stock of

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Twenty-Five Cases of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

TO SORT UP OUR

Mammoth Bankrupt Stock

And all to be Sold at the same rate as Bankrupt Goods.

100 Pieces of New French Dress Materials,

50 Pieces of Black and Gold Cashmere,

150 Pieces of English Washing Print, 12 yards for a Dollar, worth 15 cents a yard,

200 Pieces of Assorted Fast-colored Gingham, from 6 to 12½ cents.

Ten Bales of Factory Cotton,

Bleached Sheeting and Pillow Cotton at Factory Prices.

100 Dozen Pair of Assorted Cashmere and Cotton Hose,

A full Range of Hemp, Tapestry and

Brussels Carpets.

Oil Cloth, English Linoleum and House Furnishings of all descriptions.

In Gents' Furnishings, and

Ready-Made Clothing,

We still Lead the Van for Quality, Style and Price.

We opened up this week 7 Cases of Spring Hats, and 6 Cases of Boys' Clothing, nobby and stylish goods all at BANKRUPT PRICES.

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR,

Until you visit the always Busy House, Sign of the

RED FLAG,

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BANKRUPT GOODS.

BANKRUPT GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK!